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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/003,011	11/01/2001	Roy K. Greenberg	PA-5270-RFB	3255
Brinks Hofer G	7590 08/14/200 ilson & Lione	EXAMINER		
P.O. Box 10395			PHILOGENE, PEDRO	
Chicago, IL 60610			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3733	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			08/14/2008	PAPER

## Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
		10/003,011	GREENBERG ET AL.			
		Examiner	Art Unit			
		Pedro Philogene	3733			
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication app or Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
WHIC - Exter after - If NC - Failu Any (	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL' CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING Donsions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. To period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period or re roply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tinwill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status						
1)[\	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>12 M</u>	lav 2008				
•	This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.					
′=	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
٥/١	closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disnositi	on of Claims	,				
· -		o application				
•	Claim(s) <u>1,3-20,22 and 23</u> is/are pending in the application.					
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.					
· —	5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.					
· ·	Claim(s) <u>1,20,22,23 and 31</u> is/are rejected.					
•	Claim(s) is/are objected to.					
8)[_]	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	r election requirement.				
Applicati	on Papers					
9)	The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.				
10)	10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.					
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the	drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See	∋ 37 CFR 1.85(a).			
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).					
11)	11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.					
Priority ι	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119					
<ul> <li>12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).</li> <li>a) All b) Some * c) None of:</li> <li>1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.</li> <li>2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No</li> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</li> </ul>						
2)  Notic 3)  Inform	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) r No(s)/Mail Date <u>6/19/08</u> .	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	nte			

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 4-20,22,23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boyle et al. (6,695,813) in view of Cathcart et al. (5,681,347) in view of Braunschweiler et al. (5,484,444) in view of Middleman et al. (5,486,183).

With respect to claims 1, 22, Boyle et al., disclose a medical grasping device comprising: an elongate control member (18,520) having an atraumatic distal tip section, as best seen in FIG.1, and a proximal end portion; the elongate control member further including a grasping portion (14,16,530) proximal the distal tip section; an outer sheath (46,48) with a passageway therethrough, as best seen in FIG.2, surrounding the elongate control member and relatively movable with respect thereto.

Although Boyle et al teach of a control assembly, as set forth in column 24, lines 19-45, it is noted that Boyle et al., did not teach of a control assembly as claimed by applicant. However, in a similar art, Cathcart et al., evidences such a control assembly to enable the control deployment and displacement of a device.

Therefore, given the teaching of Cathcart et al., it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the control assembly, as taught by Cathcart et al, in the device of Boyle et al., to urge the medical grasping device from a retracted to an expanded position.

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Furthermore, it is noted that the above combination of references did not teach of an elongated control member that is a flexible cannula defining a lumen extending threthrough into which a guide wire is receivable and movable with respect thereto; as claimed by applicant. However, in a similar art, Braunschweiler et al evidence the use of such an elongated member with cannula and guide wire to ensure that reliable operation is achieved and therefore guaranteed the greatest possible operational reliability.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Boyle/cathcart et al., as taught by Braunschweiler et al., to ensure that reliable operation is achieved and therefore quaranteed the greatest possible operational reliability.

With respect to claims 4-7, the above combination of references teaches all the limitations, the outer sheath being flexible and kink-resistant, as set forth in column 11, lines 42-67, column 12, lines 1-33, the atraumatic distal tip section tapers to a blunt and rounded tip; as best seen at the end of the control member 18, the control assembly including an actuation section that is grippable for reciprocal movement along the handle, as set forth in column 6, lines 3-25 of Cathcart et al., and a connecting block (25) as set forth in column 6, lines 3-25 of Cathcart et al.

It is noted that the above combination of references teaches all the limitations, except for a plurality of wire loops fixed to the elongate member; and, the outer sheath and the elongate control member being relatively moveable to urge the plurality of loops, a radius of each loop expanding to overlap adjacent loops as the plurality of

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loops are urged distally from the distal end, the radius of each loop decreasing to tighten around the objects as the plurality of loops are retracted into the outer sheath, as claimed by applicant. However, in a similar art, Middleman et al, columns 37-43, lines 1-67 provide the evidences of the use of a plurality of wire loops fixed to the elongate member; and, the outer sheath and the elongate control member being relatively moveable to urge the plurality of loops, a radius of each loop expanding to overlap adjacent loops as the plurality of loops are urged distally from the distal end, the radius of each loop decreasing to tighten around the objects as the plurality of loops are retracted into the outer sheath to provide a device for manipulating matter in confined or inaccessible space or to capture and remove biological material from a body lumen.

Therefore, given the teaching of Middleman et al it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to incorporate the design of the grasping device of Bates in the grasping device of Boyle/Cathcart et al. to provide a device for manipulating matter in confined or inaccessible space or to capture and remove biological material from a body lumen.

Furthermore, it is noted that the above combination of references did not teach of an elongated control member that is a flexible cannula defining a lumen extending threthrough into which a guide wire is receivable and movable with respect thereto; as claimed by applicant. However, in a similar art, Braunschweiler et al evidence the use of such an elongated member with cannula and guide wire to ensure that reliable operation is achieved and therefore guaranteed the greatest possible operational reliability.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Boyle/cathcart et al., as taught by Braunschweiler et al., to ensure that reliable operation is achieved and therefore guaranteed the greatest possible operational reliability.

Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boyle et al. (6,695,813) in view of Cathcart et al. (5,681,347) in view of Braunschweiler et al. (5,484,444) in view of Middleman et al. (5,486,183) in view of Gunther et al. (5,330,484).

With respect to claim 3, it noted that the above combination of references did not teach of a hemostatic seal between the sheath and the elongate control member; as claimed by applicant. However, in a similar art, Gunther et al evidence the use of a hemostatic seal to hold the legs of a grid body.

Therefore, given the teaching of Gunther et al., it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Boyle/Cathcart/Braunschweiler/Middleman et al., as taught by Gunther et al to provide a hemostatic seal between the sheath and the elongate control member to hold the legs of the grasping portion.

## Response to Amendment

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3-20, 22, 23 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The examiner agrees with applicant that bates did not teach of loops and a radius of each of loop expanding to overlap adjacent loops as the plurality of loops are urged distally from the distal end,

the radius of each loop decreasing to tighten around the object as the plurality of loops are retracted into the outer sheath. However, in similar art, Middle ton et al provides the evidences of a device for manipulating matter in a vessel comprising loops wherein a radius of each of loop expanding to overlap adjacent loops as the plurality of loops are urged distally from the distal end, the radius of each loop decreasing to tighten around the object as the plurality of loops are retracted into the outer sheath, as set forth in columns 37-43, lines 1-67. The loops of Middleman would decrease in size as they are retracted in the sheath, thereby tighten any object in the vessel.

## Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Pedro Philogene whose telephone number is (571) 272-4716. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday 6:30 AM to 4:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Eduardo Robert can be reached on (571) 272 - 4719. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Pedro Philogene/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3733 August 12, 2008 Application/Control Number: 10/003,011

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